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371

1947

PALESTINE

File No. 46

pp. 1278 - 1412

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### Reference:

FO 371 / 61766

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UNTIL**

**1978**

61766



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Reference: **FO** 371 / 61766

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E 1288

2

1947

PALESTINE

Registry  
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E1288/46/31

Klaning

Washington

200/89/47

4 Feb 1947

11 Feb 1947

Boycott of British Goods.

at conference of United Organizations for  
Political Freedom, Leeds, Leicestershire  
(incubated) suggested that a boycott of British  
goods might impress the Govt with the  
earnestness of American demands for the  
opening of Palestine to European Jews.  
Gov. Dewey of New York at a time of 100,000  
Jews should have been admitted long ago.

Last Paper.

1278

References.

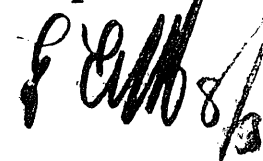
(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

H. C. O.

~~Feb~~  
March 4
(Action  
completed.)

(Index)




Next Paper.

1289

(Minutes.)

<sup>and 7/3</sup>  
N. American Dep't.

copy C.O.

H.B. 207  
12

In P.P. R. J. Smith 3/2

<sup>and</sup>  
N. American Dep't.
H.B. 41  
13

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E B  
BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

4th February 1947

E 1288

Ref: 200/89/47

Dear Department,

A conference of the United Organizations for the Palestine Pioneers was held on 2nd February in New York, at which Judge Leibowitz was re-elected President.

The Judge suggested that a boycott of British goods might impress the Government of Great Britain with the earnestness of American demands for the opening of Palestine to European Jews. He thought this would be effective, since Britain was hungry for the American dollar and was engaged in an export programme.

A message from Governor Dewey of New York said the 100,000 Jews should have been admitted to Palestine long ago. Other messages were received from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mr. Sumner Welles, but the gist of these was not reported.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY  
*sa.*

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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Reference: **FO 371** / 61766

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963 Washington Ave.  
 Bronx N.Y.C. Feb. 3, 1947  
 Dear Sir: INDEXED 46 31  
 Yesterday before the Palestine  
 Pioneers Judge Samuel Liebowitz  
 of Kings County Court, N.Y. asked the  
 Jews to boycott British and Christian  
 business. He asked indirectly for the  
 last boycott and you can be sure  
 that a great percentage of the Jews  
 will obey him.

This is serious as it can mean  
 a bad business rift between the  
 United States and Britain. However,  
 it has raised a storm of protest  
 here and will result in the  
 boycott of Jewish business  
 and the stoppage of Jewish

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People here are speculating on how many months it will be before America does as the Germans, Poles, French, Russian, Italian and a score of others have done. The speculations usually run to a very few months.

A short history of Liebowitz perhaps is necessary. During our

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 2

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III  
 gangster era in the 1920-1935's we b  
 had among others a gangster named  
 Vincent Coll whose viciousness earned  
 him the title of "The Mad Dog!!" In cold  
 blood he killed a garage man who  
 would not pay protection money and  
 he was arrested, tried, convicted  
 and sentenced to the electric chair.  
 His lawyer was a criminal lawyer  
 who was said to be able to buy  
 or force any jury. He was hired  
 to appeal for Coll and as was expected  
 Coll went free. Public indignation  
 was great and Coll while out  
 hunting an enemy opened fire  
 and killed two little children  
 in what was known as the "Harlem  
 Baby Massacre.

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Another gangster <sup>12</sup>Dutch Schultz 7  
 became a public hero by cornering  
 Coll and riddling him with bullets  
 in a drug store in mid-Manhattan.  
 Though Coll pulled the trigger most  
 New Yorkers think of Liebowitz as the  
 murderer.

Judge got to crack down  
 on the Jews in Palestine and in  
 England. As a former American  
 soldier I can't forget the insults  
 from those black marketers who  
 laughed at Democracy sold out  
 their country and are now trying  
 to undermine the United States.

Sincerely yours

Peter J. Smith

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## Boycott British Biz: Leibowitz

A boycott of British imports to accentuate American demands for the opening of Palestine to European Jews was proposed yesterday by Kings County Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz. He spoke at a Hotel Commodore conference of the United Organizations for the Palestine Pioneers, of which he was reelected president.



Judge Leibowitz

Judge Leibowitz said that England is "hungry for the American dollar" and has embarked on an export program which has "left very few fat men or women in that country." I wonder if we can't start hitting Britain in the pocketbook, and I wonder how effective a boycott of British goods would be?" he declared.

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E 1288

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PALESTINE

Registry  
Number

E1289/44/31

FROM

8 January

No.

Washington

Dated

200/90/47

Received

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4 Feb 1947

11 Feb 1947

Palestine, Jewish DP's  
 The American Jewish Holocaust Committee held  
 meeting in Atlantic City. Those speakers were  
 Mr R. C. Raymond and Col. R. L. Tesher. Mr  
 Raymond said that all members of United  
 Nations, including USA should take its  
 fair share of displaced persons. A message  
 was received from General Marshall stating  
 that he shared committee's concern for  
 the fate of displaced persons.

Last Paper.

1288

(Minutes.)

N. American DP's

H. B. 201  
12

References.

L. C. O.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/60

H. B.

Mar 4

(Action  
completed.)

G. C. 106/3

(Index.)

H. B.  
24/6/48

Next Paper.

E1294

K. B. 206

32003 F.O.P

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E 1220

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

4th February 1947

Ref: 200/90/47

Dear Department,

The American Jewish Labour Committee has just held a meeting in Atlantic City at which the main speakers were Mr. Richard C. Raymond, Assistant Advisor on Refugees and Displaced Persons in the State Department, and Col. Robert L. Fisher, Chief of Displaced Persons Division, War Department.

Mr. Raymond is reported in the press to have said that the majority of the displaced persons could not remain where they were and that resettlement in other countries was the solution for them. Most of the Jewish displaced persons wished to go to Palestine. Americans, he added, must not forget their traditional generosity nor the fact that the United States had always been a haven for oppressed peoples. Col. Fisher said that every member of the United Nations, including the United States, should take its fair share of displaced persons. His Department's plans depended on appropriations by Congress and on the future policy of the United States.

A message was received from General Marshall stating that he shared the Committee's concern for the fate of the displaced persons, who had been forced by the Nazis to leave their homes because of their beliefs. It was, he said, the policy of the U.S. Government to co-operate with other

/governments

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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- 2 -

governments in the repatriation and resettlement of these people. The U.S. Government had urged and would continue to urge all nations to join hands in a common effort to reach a quick solution of this problem.

The Committee is reported to have sent a telegram to the British Labour Party asking it to help in securing the abrogation of the 1939 White Paper and to work for the admission of 100,000 European Jews into Palestine.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

*sa*

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E 1281

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1947

PALESTINE

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FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
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E 1294/46/31

O'Hanrahan  
Washington

113/20/47

14 Feb 1947

11 Feb 1947

Evacuation of U.S. Citizens from Palestine.  
 State Dept have said that they have  
 decided that a special measure will be  
 taken for the evacuation of U.S. citizens from  
 Palestine. Some adequate private facilities  
 were available for any who wished to leave.  
 Mr. Truman when questioned said to know of  
 no plan for evacuation of Americans.

Last Paper.

1289

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/80  
 Feb 26

(Action  
completed.)8/80  
64/3

(Index)

8/80  
 23/6/48

Next Paper.

1299

(Minutes.)

V. P. Munifan Dep. V.  
 by C.O.

H.B. 20/12

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4th February 1947

E 1294

11 FEB

Dear Department,


The State Department have let it be known that they have decided informally that no special measures will be taken for the evacuation of United States citizens from Palestine, since adequate private facilities were available for any who wished to leave.

Mr. Truman was questioned about this at his press conference on 1st February and is reported to have said that he knew of no plans for evacuating Americans. In response to further questions he said that he had not been in touch with the Prime Minister and he refused to comment on Mr. Churchill's recent speech on Palestine in the House of Commons beyond saying that this represented Mr. Churchill's own opinion.

We are sending a copy of this letter to Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY



Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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PALESTINE

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No.

Dated

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in Registry

E 1299/41/31

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minute.

41/31/47

8 Feb 1947

11 Feb 1947

Last Paper.

1294

References.

(Print.)

K.C.D.

(How disposed of.)

Dpt. Sec. H. Stonehouse

Bird N° 57

Bagdad Feb 8.

9/ W. Tra. N° 327

Print N° 137

Feb. 19

(Action  
completed.)

(Index)

GEM 26/

2/1/47

Next Paper.

E 1326

Discussion of Palestine. Refd and D. TAMAR  
 discussed conversation between Refd and  
 D. TAMAR, during which Refd pressed  
 D. Tamari strongly to use his influence  
 to bring about a compromise between the  
 Jews and the Arabs, particularly on  
 immigration and land development.  
 D. Tamari thought it would be extremely  
 difficult as the Arab world would be hostile.

(Minutes.)

H.B. 207  
.2

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*Section* Division  
*Palestine Transjordan*  
*Feb 8/1*

A copy has been sent  
to The King.

*1412* Despatch Section.

(No. 51)  
Sir,

Foreign Office,  
8th February, 1947

**The Palestine Question**

In the course of conversation with Dr. Jamali, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, on 6th February, we had a general discussion about Palestine. He took very much the same attitude as he has done during the Conference. I pressed him very strongly

86-55

ed to the Cabinet by direction of  
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PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN  
February 8, 1947

ARCHIVES

Section 1

NOT SENT TO DOMINIONS  
*Copy No.*

TH Dr. JAMALI (IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER)

to Sir H. Stonehewer-Bird (Bagdad)

to use his influence to bring about a compromise between the Jews and the Arabs, particularly on immigration and land development. Dr. Jamali replied that he thought this would be extremely difficult as all the Arab world would be hostile, but he moderated his views to some extent before he left.

I am, &c.

ERNEST BEVIN.

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PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN  
February 8, 1947

ARCHIVES

Section 1

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Copy No. 8

CONVERSATION WITH Dr. JAMALI (IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER)

Mr. Bevin to Sir H. Stonehewer-Bird (Bagdad)

(No. 51)  
Sir,

Foreign Office,  
8th February, 1947

The Palestine Question

In the course of conversation with Dr. Jamali, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, on 6th February, we had a general discussion about Palestine. He took very much the same attitude as he has done during the Conference. I pressed him very strongly

to use his influence to bring about a compromise between the Jews and the Arabs, particularly on immigration and land development. Dr. Jamali replied that he thought this would be extremely difficult as all the Arab world would be hostile, but he moderated his views to some extent before he left.

I am, &c.

ERNEST BEVIN.

86-55

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E 1299/46/31.

E.B.

8th February 1947.

E 1293

Draft.

Sir,

Sir F. Stonehewer-  
Bird,  
Bagdad.

No...5!.

Print. K.C.D.

Copy to Mr. [unclear]

In the course of conversation with Dr. Jamali, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, on the 6th February, we had a general discussion about Palestine. He took very much the same attitude as he has done during the Conference. I pressed him very strongly to use his influence to bring about a compromise between the Jews and the Arabs, particularly on immigration and land development. Dr. Jamali replied that he thought this would be extremely difficult as all the Arab world would be hostile but he moderated his views to some extent before he left.

[Handwritten signature]

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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1947

PALESTINE

12 FEB

Registry  
Number

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FROM

W.H. Webb

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

6 Feb 1947

12 Feb 1947

Views on Palestine Unbiased.

Unbiased.

Last Paper.

1289 1299

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(5) Oak. 18/2

(Minutes.)

- 2) J.P.
- 3) G. A. Egidio
- 4) Marguerite Sturdy-Smith
- 5) L.R. Macknight
- 6) J.E. Linton
- 7) Martin Clayton
- 8) Eugene Weber
- 9)
- 10)

1-4)

H3. 21/2

5-8)

D.V.D. (no. 5. Do you want this  
no. 5.?)

I think it should be acknowledged

H3. 24/2

(Action  
completed.)

J.P. 18/2

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H3. 18/2

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32003 F.O.P.

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E 1328

King's Oak  
Row Town  
Addlestone  
Weybridge, Surrey

18

6 February 1947

H.M. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs  
The Foreign Office  
Downing Street, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

Attention of Mr. Bevin's Secretary for the  
Palestine Conference

Just in case it may prove of some help in the solution of the Palestine Problem by relieving the congestion of population in that country, I have a suggestion to make.

In Syria to the East of a line Aleppo - Deraa there is a large area of dry and barreh country, little used and sparsely populated by nomadic tribes.

The upper waters of the Euphrates run through this land and the ground has the appearance of good cropping soil, able to support a large population if full scale irrigation works were carried out. In small naturally watered areas round Aleppo itself the ground is certainly very fertile.

The headworks and irrigation channels would be expensive but probably not abnormally so as the general fall of the land and the river itself appears to be more than sufficient. In fact it is quite likely that the headworks could be so situated with an initial fall enough to provide a measure of hydro-electric power. If efficiently run the increase in land values and the collection of water rates can provide a profitable basis for the undertaking: compare similar schemes in India.

Yours Faithfully

*W. H. Webb*

W.H.Webb A.M.I.C.E.

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Ernest Bevin  
Foreign Secretary:

Jan. 9, 1947 L  
19

Your problems seem to be with the Jews in Palestine at least that is one of them it looks to me, that even the Jews must have a place to stay with which they can call home.

The British must consider that they have a hard time to feed their own people with out trying to keep other people of another race that don't seem to want to be governed by the British? it seems that people now day's want to be more independent and on their own? and maybe that is best, then if any thing goes wrong, they have only themselves to blame?

If the British take care of their own people and try and build up their strength and educate them by having better schools, and by keeping more quiet, and not being so ready to cry out in their newspapers, and try and make it seem as they want to blame others for their own mistakes and of instances that happen, and some times is their own mistakes they will be liked better, by ones that have, (over)

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tried to be good friends to you.

The ones that try and help them selves quietly seem to get along much better with there fellow men, and or liked better for being that way.

The U.S. has its problems too but they try not to cry out to other countrys about them.

The British or mostly to high strung if they could be more quiet and calm themselves they might get along much better and especially with others.

The little quiet countrys seem to be the ones that or thought more of, for they have there troubles to, but keep more quiet about them, and it seems to be the best way. Then to cry out over the Radio or in the newspapers about there troubles or instances.

Well best luck to you British in a quiet peacefull way.

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55 Wellington Avenue  
East Sidsbury

Manchester, 20.  
Feb 9th 1947.

1326/46/31

1 FEB 1947

Dear Mr Benin.

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I am loath to add  
still further to your postbag but  
I feel that I must use the  
medium of a letter to express, as  
a citizen, my profound dissatisfaction  
at the policy of H.M. Government  
in Palestine.

May I urge the  
partition of Palestine as the only  
solution giving a ~~reasonable~~ reasonable  
chance of success. I fully  
realise that you have inherited  
from previous British governments

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22 a legacy which hangs like  
 a millstone around your neck.  
 Balfour's declaration in the 1914-20 period  
 has left you in the invariable  
 position of being unable to fulfill  
 promises given on one pretext.  
 But we can at least  
 end the impossible position in  
 which Britain finds herself on  
 redeem our good name by  
 formulating constitutions for two  
 separate states in Palestine, one  
 Jewish and the other Arabic and  
 withdraw our troops from the area.  
 We can no longer  
 tolerate repression and that is  
 what our policy in Palestine will  
 inevitably lead to. One would  
 have thought that a short

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glance back into history. 23  
to the Irish rebellion of 1920-22  
will be sufficient to convince  
anyone of the sanity of partition.

The British Labour  
movement to its credit was in  
the forefront of the opposition to the  
use, by the ~~the~~ government of the  
day, of the infamous Black & Tan  
methods of outwearing Irish nationalism.  
The outcome of such futile and  
venial methods is an ominous  
pointer to the future course of events  
in Palestine.

Please therefore think  
twice I ask you before allowing  
yourself to be led into such a  
position. I am convinced that the  
majority of the well-wishers of  
our struggle towards Social Democracy

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It will give you their support  
if you chose adopt a more  
statesmanlike course and refrain  
from turning Palestine into what  
Mr Creech Jones graphically  
described as a bloodbath.

The principle of justice  
to all peoples is one of the basic  
fundamentals of Socialism. We must  
strive to keep to such fundamentals  
and not stray down the broad  
path taken by so many  
English governments dabbling in  
the mud and slime of power  
politics.

Please accept my thanks  
for the work you have put in on  
our behalf in the Assembly of  
the United Nations. Yours sincerely  
L. A. Hodgkin

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E.  
THE "NEVER AGAIN" ASSOCIATION

FOUNDED 1940

RECONSTITUTED 1943

All membership enquiries to :- Hon. Sec. 1326 46 71  
5, Pelham Gardens, Folkestone

(BROMLEY, KENT)

(By registered letter)  
His Majesty's Foreign Secretary

February 8<sup>th</sup>  
1944.

The Rt Hon Ernest Bevin M.P. INDEXED

Sir,

We are given to understand that the Arab people still look upon the Mufti as their genuine leader.

If this is so would not co-operation with him help to check the wave of communism which we are told is sweeping through Palestine?

Has not the F. O. recently had some correspondence with Yusif Baidak?

Yours faithfully,

Marguerite Hardy-Smith

Are you quite sure the Palestine Arabs at the London Conference were & are fully representative of genuine Arab opinion?

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I feel I have a right to express my grave concern at the manner in which the Empire appears to be drifting towards disintegration, because I personally served at Gallipoli in Great War I and my two sons served in the last war, the younger having given his life as a bomb aimer of a Lancastrian bomber over Leuna Oil refineries in Germany. I feel that the present

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policy of handing back portions of the Empire and of placating the Jewish terrorists by delaying the execution of Gruner, is a betrayal of my late son and of the many thousands of his comrades who died that the Empire might survive.

I have a great love of England and of Great Britain though I have never been there (my father having settled here from England 70 years ago) and my dead son who trained there for the air force knew and loved it too.

It gives me and many other loyal Australians pain and anxiety to listen to remarks of criticism and contempt, about Great Britain and Empire ties uttered by evilly disposed persons of Irish or Italian birth or descent with which Australia is beginning to abound, but the vacillating policy of appeasement which brought about the second war and now threatens the very foundations of the Empire, is the direct cause of the lukewarm to hostile attitude of the critics.

I also enclose a cutting of reported remarks by that grand old warrior Mr Winston Churchill, which expresses precisely what all loyal citizens are thinking and I firmly believe that

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if the policy of the government showed more pugnacity  
and readiness to resort to hostile measures against  
recalcitrant nations or members of the Empire,  
indifference and hostile criticism would give way  
to respect and admiration.

I am dear Sir  
Yours respectfully  
L. K. Brocknigh

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#### CHURCHILL CRITICAL

During Friday's debate on Palestine in the House of Commons, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Churchill, said that present events in Palestine were doing Britain great harm everywhere in the world.

"I deprecate a quarrel," he said. "But if you are drawn into a quarrel, pugnacity and willpower cannot be dispensed with. It is a terrible thing to be drawn into a quarrel and cowed out of doing your duty."

"Good gracious, how should we have gone through the war if we had allowed ourselves to be cowed in this way? If you are in danger, at least bear yourselves like men."

"You cannot wonder that you will be beaten and humiliated if you allow threats of maltreatment of hostages to turn you from the administration of the law."

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# Daily Telegraph MAGAZINE SECTION

DAILY TELEGRAPH, FEBRUARY 1, 1947

11

## This is why we said it—

**C**OMMENTING on the Palestine fiasco, which daily becomes more fantastic, we said on Wednesday that Britain had brought the trouble on her own head by shilly-shally and weakness.

Grandpapa, who sang "We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do" whenever anybody threatened the peace and good order of his Empire, must be tossing restlessly in his grave these days as Britain turns the cheek once more.

The old lion seems to be full of bad conscience.

He piously recants the imperialist doctrines of yesterday, sniggers at the theory that the white man has a burden to carry, turns from Kipling to Coward to laugh at those absurd figures of fun who go out in the sun at midday to enlarge British authority and prestige in heathen parts, finds Grandpa's red-blooded hypocrisy so amusing, but fails to see that there is more than a hint of hypocrisy in the rationalised and high-minded eagerness with which, as soon as anyone says "Boo!" he abandons another lump of the Empire.

In the few short months since she celebrated victory, Britain has walked out of possessions which were not merely decorative jewels in her crown, but, far more importantly, keystones in the structure she built in four centuries of devoted and adventurous labor.

And she pretends to herself that it really doesn't matter a damn, old dear. "The Empire's such a bore, really. And there'll always be an England."

When the Congress Party declares India a Republic, when terrorists flog her officers publicly in Palestine and kidnap her judges while the Court is in session, when despised Egyptians tell her to get her troops out quick and lively, when Burmese patriots thumb their noses at her, she exhibits no imperial indignation, hardly any surprise.

On the contrary, she is almost apologetic. She begs insurgents to be patient, and she will surely go quietly, leaving them to enjoy the freedom of which she has so long and wickedly deprived them.

Where are the Gordons and Kitcheners of yesterday? The Khartoums and Mafekings? "Oh but really, old dear, you should read Lytton Strachey. Gordon was just a terrific boozier, you know. And Kitchener—what a Blimp!"

## English decency isn't half enough

**D**ON'T misunderstand—we are not entering a defence for Nineteenth Century Imperialism or dismissing the aspirations of Indians, Burmese, Palestinians and others who claim elementary political freedoms.

They may be entitled to those freedoms on moral grounds.

But that is beside the point in a world which continues to organise for power

political smash and grab.

Rights are abstract in that world: the most eager idealist must go armed if he is to trade in anything better than words.

Those whom the British people "free" may find that all they gain is freedom to be gobbled up, unless they are strong enough to defend themselves on the battlefield.

But that, too, is irrelevant.

The proposition which Britain and all other peoples must analyse and solve is not the virtue of freedom in the abstract, whether it is good or bad for others, but simply this purely practical issue: "How can we survive?"

Britain's policies here betray a confusion they have not suffered for 500 years.

Through those centuries Britain revealed an amazing genius for grasping the essentials of the power political game and for adjusting herself so rapidly to change that not she but those who tried to manoeuvre her there were left out on the limb.

She was brutally, effectively realistic.

She was prepared to accept any responsibility necessary to her continuing security.

No totalitarian dictator ever saw more clearly his nation's moral, political, military, and economic problems as a whole.

But since the first world war British policy and opinion has expressed a confused ambition—to maintain British power over the world while shedding the responsibilities which great power loads upon the weak human conscience.

The Englishman wants to be "decent."

It is his operative word, the standard of his social behavior.

At the same time he wants to be topdog, the Raj, the superior at home and abroad.

Here is a fundamental contradiction.

He can be decent at the expense of giving away India, Egypt, Palestine, Burma, Malaya: at the expense of appeasement on the Continent, in Spain.

But he can be topdog, superior, and a world power only if his will to power is as ruthlessly effective as the will of others.

He cannot be both at once.

Unfortunately his long memory of history, endearingly near to him in Roman road, and Norman stone, and Elizabethan oak, and Georgian brick, in the colorful pageantry of his inherited institutions, in the long succession of his kings, encourages the fantasy that he can, that there'll always be an England because, throughout modern history, there always has been.

This living on past glories produces a complacency which people who have linked their destinies with his often find irritating.

Between the wars, for example, it sometimes made the French dance with rage when their reports of what was cooking behind the Rhine failed to ruffle the calm British assurance that Germany was licked and would stay licked.

In commerce and industry it is responsible for practices which the Englishman justifies with a rather smug "We've always done it that way, old boy," when critics point out that times have moved since the plants and techniques of Manchester and Sheffield were revolutionary.

The foreigner, intimidated by the vast monuments of this tiny island's achievement over five centuries, shrugs his shoulders and concludes that there must be some hidden, mystic source of strength and cunning in the people.

There is no such thing, of course. The accumulation of wealth and power he admires is the residue of Grandpapa's energetic and shrewd go-getting, of Elizabethan explorers, seventeenth century scientists,

eighteenth century nabobs and colonisers, and nineteenth century industrialists and financiers.

In the twentieth century the Englishman became a rentier, adding little to his capital, drawing smaller and smaller dividends—thanks to a costly war and to the ruinous competition of more modern plants and more vigorous go-getting across the Atlantic.

With increasing determination, as though to protect himself from the hard facts of decay and decline, which demanded colossal economic, social, and political readjustments, he fixed his eyes upon the past.

"Cavalcade," "The Edwardians," and a great outpouring of historical novels were his comforting literary entertainment between the wars.

In politics he chose leaders who would not probe him too harshly with pessimistic and urgent demands for action, dismissing the restless Welshman Lloyd George and passing over Churchill—whose aristocratic view of history compared the present unfavorably with the past and bellowed for new crusades—to set up Safety First Baldwin, compromising Ramsay MacDonald, and Peace-In-Our-Time Chamberlain.

Safety First, compromise, and appeasement were the symptoms of a fading will to power—and remember that power means survival.

The Englishman asked only to be left alone.

If he were decent to others, took nothing from them, gave what they asked, surely they would be decent to him in return and refrain from disturbing the generally agreeable status quo.

To his querulous dominions he gave the Statute of Westminster, permitting them freedom to leave him in a lurch in a war if they wished, as Ireland, on his doorstep, did.

To Germany he gave Czechoslovakia and, potentially, the mastery of Europe.

Anything for peace and quiet!

## Democracy can't afford shilly-shally

**A**LL this may seem to be nobody's business except the Englishman's, and our question in Wednesday's editorial—whether the Australian Government had complained to Britain about the drift she had allowed to develop in Palestine—may seem impertinent.

Abstractly that is so.

But our destiny is tied to England's.

The whole structure of the English-speaking democracies depends upon the vitality of the Englishman's will to survive, and this, in a competitive, power-political world, where war is still a possibility, means more than mere day-to-day survival, frictionless relations with other powers, and steady, profitable trade.

It demands, first and last, policies which anticipate aggression and seek to organise in advance resources and controls so that one may simultaneously concentrate one's maximum defensive effort at the decisive place and time and prevent the aggressor from doing the same.

"In advance" means a long way back—a long time before even the aggressor knows he wants to aggress.

British policy is not merely ignoring the

★ A weekly discussion  
★ on news and opinions  
by the Editor of the  
Daily Telegraph.

need for this organisation and adjustment; more disturbingly it is permitting drastic changes in the composition of the Empire which will make organisation and adjustment for effective imperial defence utterly impossible.

Not only is Britain thereby underwriting her doom and the doom of those whose destiny is linked with hers, but also she is hastening that doom and the conflict which she and the rest of the world hope to avoid.

One could not, even if one wished, name the potential aggressor, for whether he develops will depend on the lack of resistance other power groups can raise.

A weak Empire creates a vacuum which provokes the ambition of others.

Where power groups are equally strong or equally weak they incline to seek solutions through negotiation and compromise rather than through violence.

Mutual tolerance vanishes when one group is weak and the other is strong.

The rules are the rules of the wolf pack: the weak one is eaten. He invites violence.

Britain is immeasurably weaker now than she was in September, 1939.

She is weaker not merely because of the strains of war but, more importantly, because of the rapid post-war changes which have left her with no firm foothold in the mid-India ocean or in the Middle East, and because, at the same time, Russia has expanded right across the European-Asiatic mainland from the Baltic to the Pacific.

If Russia or Communist agents are fomenting trouble in her possessions—in India, Palestine and Malaya—and in the possessions of her Allies—in Indonesia, Indo-China, and China—that is not, most significantly, because of ideological differences.

Attempts to explain Russian policy as a plot to overthrow capitalism and democracy because of anything Marx or Lenin said miss the essential point.

Russia is expanding not because she is an aggressive, crusading, Communist State, but because no comparably strong power group resists her expansion.

If her agents foment trouble in the restive outlands of the Empire, that is not because she is maliciously disposed towards Britain, necessarily, but because her power, of its very nature as power, must constantly probe for weaknesses which it can penetrate in order to go on expanding according to the law—as valid for politics as for nature—which determines that a vacuum shall be filled.

But from the process of probing arise the frictions and conflicts and humiliations—daily evidenced in the news—which at last produce the insufferable cause of war, when a people which is proud and not weak enough to submit takes its last stand.

But if the probing power group had been opposed earlier by an organisation which revealed no weaknesses inviting expansion, these frictions, conflicts, and humiliations would never have occurred.

The two power groups would have stayed within their own spheres of influence, prudently calculating that to move into the other sphere would invite immediate, costly, and probably disastrous retaliation.

That is why we say that a weak, shilly-shally policy brings upon Britain's head the very troubles she is most anxious to avoid.



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Reference: **FO** 371 / 61766

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DAILY TELEGRAPH, FEBRUARY 1, 1947

# He debunks Antarctica

By PROF. F. DEBENHAM

(Founder and late Director of the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge University).

THE nations of the world have suddenly developed an enthusiasm for exploration unparalleled since the early years of the century.

Eight expeditions to the South Polar ice cap have been planned by nine nations—and two of them are already at work in Antarctic regions.

Why this unusual interest in 5,000,000 square miles of lifeless, windswept, icy waste?

The popular answer which has been given, and countenanced by some explorers and scientists who should know better, is that beneath the icecap are rich deposits of uranium—the metal from which atomic energy is derived.

That is nonsense.

First, there is no proof that uranium lies beneath the ice.

Second, even if it is there and can be located, it certainly could not be worked.

The average depth of the icecap, which is always on the move, is probably about 4000 feet. And all the atomic energy in the world could not melt it or move it—and keep it melted or at bay—to enable mining operations for uranium.

It is also claimed that in the South Polar regions there are deposits of copper, gold, oil, and coal. Even if good quality deposits of these minerals were found, the cost and difficulty of winning them would be out of all proportion to their value.

The only immediate economic prizes to be won from the Antarctic are in the whaling industry. And these are being scientifically exploited by international agreement. So it becomes increasingly clear that the international rivalry underlying the purely scientific nature of the Antarctic expeditions is political.

Britain has been operating a research expedition in the Falkland Islands Dependencies since 1943. Meteorologists, geologists, botanists, and biologists are at work in five stations strung out through Graham Land and the South Orkney Islands.

But the Argentine—on the ground of being the nearest sovereign State—also claims this region.

In fact, she lays claim to all land between the Argentine and the South Pole, though it is difficult to concede any valid basis for this.

But the Argentine is now about to send an expedition to establish a meteorological observatory.

Chile also claims part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies—her claim overlaps the Argentine's—and the Chileans, too, are organising an expedition.

The biggest expedition is that commanded by the United States explorer, Rear-Admiral Richard Byrd, who is taking 13 ships and 4000 men.

Admiral Byrd's main base and ice-airfield will be on the Ross Ice Shelf near Little America.

But, while some of his ships are carrying out a two-way circumnavigation of the icecap, another semi-official expedition under Lieut.-Commander Finn Ronne will go to Byrd's old base at Marguerite Bay, Graham Land.

Now, although the vast tracts of James W. Ellsworth Land and Marie Byrd Land were discovered and claimed by American citizens, the United States has never made any formal declaration of sovereignty. Neither has she recognised the claims of any other nation in the Antarctic.

The Germans in 1942 saw and photographed an ice-free valley to the south of Princess Astrid Land and Crown Princess Martha Land.

This valley will be the objective of an expedition headed by the Swedish explorer, Professor Hans Ahlmann, which, it is hoped, will start late this year.

Professor Ahlmann's expedition may be a combined Norwegian-Swedish-British party. It can safely be said that it will be purely scientific, with meteorology and glaciology as its chief studies.

All recent exploration between the longitudes 40deg. E. and 20deg. W. has been carried out by Norwegians, and this sector has been generally recognised as belonging to Norway.

Australia is to send a party of scientists to establish a permanent research station in the vast spaces of the Australian Antarctic territory, and a similar expedition is expected in the Ross Dependency from New Zealand.

South Africa is also waking up to the proximity of the ice-clad regions to the south of her, and when I left there recently preliminary discussions were being held as to future activity.

There have also been rumors of a Russian mission to the Antarctic, but there is no definite news of a start. No Russian venture has been to the Antarctic since Bellingshausen's in 1821.

Now what are the immediate benefits of holding areas of the South Polar regions?

First, it is of value in establishing whaling stations (although since floating whale-oil factories were

adopted the need for land bases has diminished).

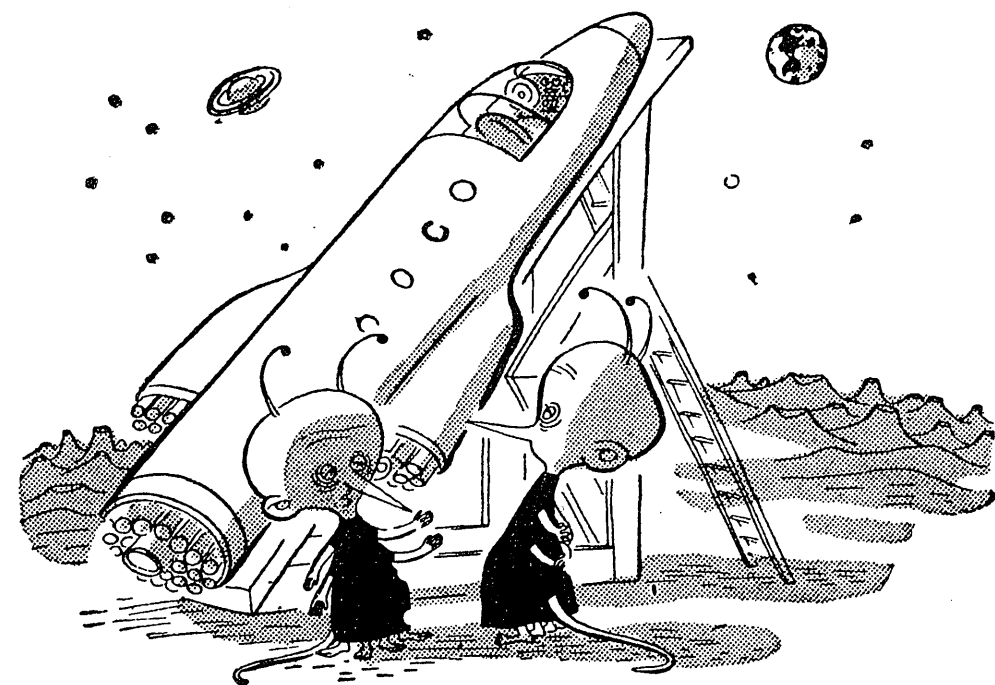
Second, it is of great help in meteorology. The deep Antarctic has been described as a "Pandora's box."

Finally, mankind may benefit greatly by development of Antarctic sanatoria.

This is one of the healthiest regions in the world, and there have been almost dramatic cures of consumption among men who have joined South Polar expeditions.

It is unlikely that there will be any development of the economic resources of the Antarctic until we have discovered a way of radiating energy by air.

If we can do that, we can harness the gales that blow all the year round throughout the area.



"It's not much to look at, but it takes me where I want to go."

## When nature packs a punch

By A Science Correspondent

AUSTRALIAN scientists are producing artificial rain by "bombing" clouds with dry ice.

Sir Kerr Grant, Professor of Physics at Adelaide University, pointed out this week that scientists can't produce artificial rain economically enough to make rainmaking a practical proposition.

Even with dry ice costing only 1d a lb. the cost of producing artificial rain over one square mile would be astronomical, he said.

And one inch\* of rain over an area of 100 square miles weighs more than 6,000,000 tons.

That gives you some idea of the tremendous force in natural phenomena.

Power beyond human control lies in the thunderclouds which drench and sometimes damage the land.

Over the surface of the whole earth, something like 100 lightning flashes occur every second, draining away billions of kilowatts of power, and killing 500 people a year in the U.S.A. alone.

Whether we like it or not, certain weather conditions produce the big black clouds which rip the air with lightning.

First a vertical up-current of air expands as it rises owing to the steadily diminishing pressure of the atmosphere.

On the well-known refrigerator principle, the rising air cools as it expands, its temperature falling one degree with every 185 feet of ascent.

Finally, the temperature of the rising air falls low enough to condense its contained water vapor into the small particles of water which form a cloud.

Often, too often, the cloud passes without releasing rain. Its water particles average only about one-twelfth of an inch in diameter or less—too small to be drawn to earth by gravity if the surrounding air is rising at all fast. Often the particles break up or evaporate after falling a few yards.

When an air current breaks up numerous rain drops into fine spray, while allowing others to fall, the cloud becomes electrically charged.



lightning.

In this great natural display of power, a voltage a million times that of ordinary household current may develop, capable of volatilising No. 14 copper wire—not just melting it, but turning it into vapor.

With its current of 10,000 to 50,000 amps, a flash of lightning can radiate energy across continents.

It is on record that "a wireless flash 4000 miles away in the Dolomites disturbed reception of a Daventry programme by a listener in Bergen."

### The eye bank

WILLI FRANCIS, a 17-year-old Negro condemned to death in Louisiana, has agreed to donate his eyes after death to Rufas Allen, a blind Negro.

An amazing story of organisation lies behind this last gift of a condemned man.

In 1944, twenty American hospitals sponsored the establishment of a national store of human eyes—"The Eye Bank for Sight Restoration, Incorporated."

Its object: The collection and storing of corneas for sight-restoring operations.

The cornea is the transparent surface layer of the eyeball.

Injury or disease (V.D., measles, trachoma, etc.) can turn this normally translucent eye covering into a dull, opaque layer that blocks light, and so causes blindness.

In the U.S.A. alone, 10,000 people are blind from this cause.

To restore sight in these cases of corneal opacity, doctors must substitute a new transparent cornea for the damaged one.

The great problem is to find a healthy eye from which the cornea can be taken without loss of sight to the donor.

When surgeons find a willing donor like Willi Francis they re-

### Why planes crash

WHY all the plane crashes? Briefly, the answer runs as follows: Nearly every crash is due to avoidable faults, of which there are three classes—organisation, technical, and personal.

When these classes overlap to give two or more combined faults, accidents are likely.

Take, for example, the recent series of Dakota crashes. Last October, an editorial in The Aeroplane said that "the single engine performance of the Dakota with anything like a full load is not good at the best of times."

This week, a Dakota spokesman in New York asserted that foreign airlines overload Dakota planes.

On this evidence, the technical fault of inadequate emergency engine power overlaps the organisational fault of overloading. In an emergency, this combination of faults invites disaster.

What about the Copenhagen crash that killed Grace Moore? Here an inexperienced 19-year-old apprentice mechanic apparently failed to remove a rudder lock. This may have caused the crash.

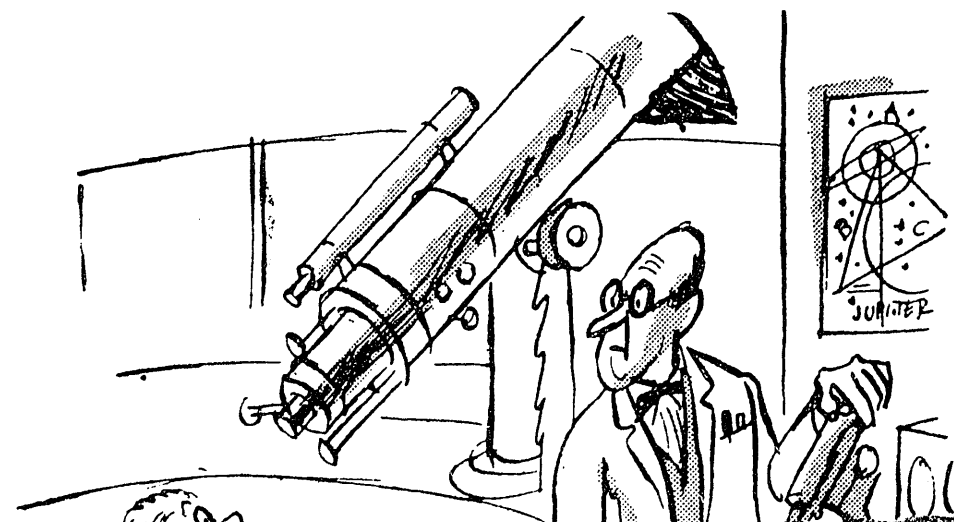
To avoid organisational faults such as this, the French airline Air France recently appointed safety inspectors for its airports, to ensure all possible precautions against accidents.

Safety inspectors, like safety equipment, cost money. Critics declare that this consideration influences airlines in favor of the payload, rather than the passengers.

According to Air Vice-Marshal Bennett, "delegates to international air conferences have been biased by commercial interests and by the lobbying of commercial airline representatives."

Here is a short list of expensive safety equipment frequently conspicuous by its absence for one reason or another:

- Radio landing system for airports. Latest design, countering bad visibility at 32 U.S.A. aerodromes, employs two radio beams, one of which serves as a glide path for a descending plane.
- Radar for planes, giving warning of obstacles ahead regardless of





1326 46 31

E  
J. E. LINTON 32

21 Mitre St

ELWOOD S3

INDEXED

5.2.47

Dear Sir, *Walsall*

are you aware that an independent Jewish State would be contrary to the Atlantic Charter, as no freedom of religion would be granted to Jewish Citizens?

I had that opinion of mine confirmed by the liberal (!) Rabbi of this city. He stressed that one could not expect any fusion between religion & nationality in a theocracy.

Yours faithfully  
J. Linton

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To open cut at top  
**BY AIR MAIL**

MELBOURNE  
**AIR LETTER**  
1947

PREVENT  
BUSH FIRES  
AUSTRALIA

33

The Hon. A. Bonin  
British Foreign Minister  
10 Downing St  
London

Third fold here

Second fold here

If anything is enclosed, letter will be sent by ordinary mail.

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Martin Clayton (Silks & Woolens)  
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572 HIGH ROAD, NORTH FINCHLEY, N.12.

Telephone:- HILLSIDE 6275

11th Febr. 1947

The Right Honourable Mr Ernest Bevin,  
The foreign Secretary.,  
C/OI. Queen Anne's Buildings  
Weymouth street,  
Westminster S.W.1.

1326/46/31

The palestine Question.

Dear Sir,

No doubt, that everyone Jew will have applauded a; ready to your suggestion and to your efforts by exploring every avenue to enlist Jew and Arab to enlist themselves in the work for Palestine. May I as a Layman and a non-party man to make to you the following.

That Mr Ben-Gurion has failed, no doubt is of no criterion to him, he has done his very best that it should not fail. I would like to offer to the foreign secretary of Great Britain, to have three non party-men, who have no bias against Arabs, men who had some sort of feelings FOR this country. Possibly that the Three might be able to find a way out of the impasse.

Yours very Sincerely

Martin Clayton

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PALESTINE

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Feb 7, 1947

12 Feb 1947

Views on Palestine, 170-171

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Last Paper.

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References.

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Next Paper.

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(Minutes.)

- 2) Lewis Payer
- 3) Herbert Humphrey, etc
- 4) Marcella F. Kellen
- 5) Maurie Orvender
- 6) 13 St Book Club
- 7) Pauline, R. Smith
- 8) Hubert Schon
- 9) William Diamond
- 10) C. J. Barker

1-10) N. American Dept (no. 7-9)

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At a banquet General Barker wished on every electric pole in Palestine a Jew to be hanged.

The Arab Boycot and the Arab League were created by the British against the Jews and to make a bloc against Soviet Russia.

The British have forgotten GOD whom they call during Wars only. He gave them Vicories TWICE for the sake of JEWS because they made pledges but alas these pledges have been broken thus creating the present unrest in the country which the British are solely responsible and as usual now throwing the blame on the Jews.

God of Israel is watching these misdoings and will revenge Jewish innocent blood shed by the British. If you fight Jews as is you fight GOD. He will prepare soon a strong nation who will see your end soon Remember Civil war in Spain, The Romans, The Nazis. England has in mind to complete the work of Hitler. He men prepared the hole and to exterminate the Jews and he was hanged and his plans changed and so GOD is able to change ALL YOUR PLANS for the sake of HIS PEOPLE.. The world is eagerly watching the reprisals plans which you are preparing after the evacuation. No one will believe your further excuses.

**Nazareth**  
**2.2.1947**

Christian Arab.

Copies to Consuls in Palestine

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## Reference

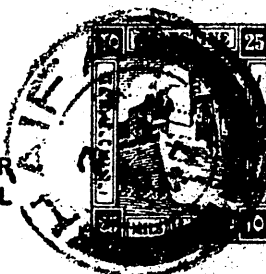
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Mr Bevin Ernest

British Foreign Minister

10 Downing street

London

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THE BLUE BORDER WITHIN WHICH THE ADDRESS ONLY MAY BE WRITTEN

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40

~~Eastern~~ Dept.

The top telegram  
(from the Mayors etc)  
sh<sup>d</sup> I think be  
acknowledged ~~at~~ at  
the Embassy's direction;  
& the tel. from Marcella  
F. Killen had better be  
sent to the Embassy too.

P.D.

9/2.

Dim. please  
and accordingly.

11/13 10/2

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To Messrs. Bevin, Attlee and Morrison.  
Your colonial policy is bringing the Empire to bankruptcy. Egypt, India, Palestine!!! Is this your skill, Mr. Bevin? As regards Palestine: Here in Switzerland we say "One man, one word". Why do you break your word to the Jews who have really suffered by the war? Now you want to break through the wall with your thick head into open warfare against this small, tormented, highly intelligent little people - 14% of the Nobel prizes! - who are on the average a hundred times more social than you, and they gave the world their first Sunday of rest, etc.

Is this the thanks you give to Dr. Waitzmann, without whose artificial acetone your country could not have continued the first world war? Is this your thanks to Albert Einstein, Elise Meitner, H. Hertz, Paul Ehrlich, Lassalle, Disraeli and innumerable others, to whom you owe your office to-day? If you are incapable or will not cherish your country, then resign and do not wait until an even more veiled fate overtakes you as the perpetrator of nothing less than inhumanity. In the end there is still a Nuremberg justice!

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A Swiss Paper writes:

" An die Adressen der Herren Minister Bevin, Attlee, Morrison ,  
Ihre Kolonial-Politik treibt das Empire zum Bankrott.  
Aegypten, Indien, Palästina !!! Sind das Ihre Fähigkeiten Mr. BEVIN ?  
Mit Bezug auf Palästina: Wir sagen hier in der Schweiz+Bin Mann, ein Wort+

Warum machen Sie Wortbruch gegenüber den Juden, die wahrhaftig genug  
durch den Krieg gelitten haben. Jetzt wollen Sie mit Ihrem dicken Kopf  
durch die Wand auch noch offenen Krieg gegen das kleine gepeinigte,  
aber hochintelligente Völkchen - 14% Nobel-Preise !- führen , das im  
Durchschnitt hundert mal socialer ist , als Sie, das der Welt die  
e r s t e Sonntagsruhe etc. gegeben hat.-

Ist das der Dank an Dr. Waitzmann, ohne dessen künstl. Aceton Ihr Land  
im ersten Weltkrieg hätte nicht weiterführen können! Ist das der Dank  
an Albert Einstein, an Elise Meitner , an Hch Hertz , an Paul Ehrlich,  
an Lassalle, an Disraeli und zahllose andere , denen Sie Ihr Amt  
heute verdanken!! - Wenn Sie nicht fähig sind oder Ihr Land nicht  
hochhalten wollen, dann treten Sie ab und warten nicht bis Sie  
ein Schicksal zwar versteckter aber doch nichts anders als Unhumanität  
Ausführender ereilt. Zuletzt gibt es immer wieder ein "Nürnberg der  
Gerechtigkeit!"

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NLT ERNEST BEVIN PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE LONDON

= SIX MILLION DEAD JEWS ENOUGH REPRIEVE

DOV GRUNER FREEDOM FOR ALL INCLUDING JEWS

= MAURIE ORODENKER

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MACL2662 PHILADELPHIA PENN 23 8 1440

CW

NLT ERNEST BEVIN PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE LONDON

= REPRIEVE DOV GRUNER ENOUGH JEWS HAVE BEEN

SACRIFICED WORLD PEACE INCLUDES JEWS =

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170 Tea Feb. 7, 1947

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47

Hon. Ernest Bevin,  
Foreign Secretary, Great Britain,  
My dear Mr. Bevin:

I am sending this clipping from one of our newspapers because it contains some very blunt pithy statements concerning your attitude on the Palestinian situation.

If you will deign to read it, you may realize to what low depths you and your administration have stooped. You may realize how you are degrading your country in the eyes of the civilized world.

It is time, in her days of conquest, Gr Britain spilled plenty of innocent blood and drove rough shod over nations for the sake of building up her Empire. We thought those days were over. What has become of Gr Britain's proud boast that she fought for humanity, for democracy, for the preservation of the rights of man.

Who were your enemies? Who aided your enemies by their treachery and cowardice? The Arabs!!! And are you now afraid of them to the extent that you have to betray a people that breathes democracy and died for it many times, a people that rose to help you in time of need? Are you willing to barter the lives of these people for the oil of the Arabs? With war outlawed and atomic weapons, where is the urgent need for so much oil that you have to pacify an enlightened, God-fearing, cultured people?

Put yourself in the place of the young red-blooded men of Palestine, men who fought beside your Englishmen and the other Allies for democracy, for freedom. What would you do if you felt you had been let down so shamefully, if you saw your people being killed, drowned, starved, driven away from the land that was promised to

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18 them as a homeland? What would you do?  
What did the American colonists do when they felt they  
were being treated unjustly?

Have you forgotten your Bible? Almost two  
thousand years ago, one crazed Jew betrayed another  
Jew who also wanted to throw off the yoke of an  
oppressor. For that one act by that one man, the whole  
Hebrew nation has been hated unjustly. I don't  
have to remind you of what happened to the  
Martyr who was betrayed. Would you now  
have that happen again in Jerusalem? The  
Hebrew nation didn't condone that act committed  
nearly two thousand years ago and certainly will  
not stoop to betray now. Great Britain in this  
day and age!! You would go back two thousand  
years and repeat the story of Rome. Shame on  
you! Think it over. Don't let generations to come  
curse the name of Gr. Britain and its present  
government!

Very truly yours,  
(Mrs.) Pauline R. Smith

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# Why Dov Gruner Lives!

*Because the British are compassionate? They are not! To secure their hold on colonial slavery they are preparing a pogrom which will write finis to the Hebrews in Palestine. Only the fear of American public reaction makes them pause.*

**D**ov Gruner, veteran of five years' service in the British Army, remains alive in his death cell only because the British are not yet ready to hang him. They haven't finished evacuating two thousand British civilians—who were aliens—never in danger—before beginning to destroy 800,000 Hebrews.

When British nationals are out, safe, the slaughter will start. When it is zero hour, the British will hang Dov Gruner for the crime of being a patriot.

## DISHONOR OR DEATH—

The British administration has given the people of Palestine this bitter choice (Hitler could do no worse): "Inform on your brother, betray and send him to his death, or face death at the hands of the British Army." It is a familiar tactic. The Nazis gave the same ultimatum to the Czechs, to the Norwegians, to the Italians. The British gave it to the Irish.

The reaction of the Hebrew people was reported by Homer Bigart yesterday in the New York Herald Tribune:

"... This struck the Jews as outrageously naive. They said a community that feels itself betrayed by the British White Paper policy—which compels 80,000 Jews to sit in the new Poland, helplessly awaiting the next pogrom, or to rot their lives away in displaced persons' camps in Germany—

is not going to stage civil war among Jews for the benefit of the British. Boiled down, what Gurney's ultimatum meant to most Jews was: 'Inform in seven days, or we will give you hell.' ..."

Adolf Hitler's ghost must be directing British operations in Palestine. They are repeating Hitler's fatal mistake—they are assuming that the world has no conscience. Hitler thought his superiority of a hundred to one over the Poles would bring him victory. The British, too believe that their thousand-to-one superiority over the Hebrew patriots will triumph.

## THESE TWO WEEKS ARE CRITICAL

Declared Senator Warren G. Magnuson in the Senate on February 3rd, "Nothing is to be gained by further appeals to Great Britain. . . . I propose that the President of the United States make a forthright public statement in which he calls upon the British Government to revoke immediately all military orders, restore civil administration and remove all restrictions upon civil liberties."



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*Since at*  
*One of America's Great Camera Stores*

### How About a New KODAK CAMERA?

Kodak Cameras and Projectors are about to be shipped in limited quantities!

We are therefore accepting deposits for Kodak equipment.

**REMEMBER** . . . we have never accepted deposits for this merchandise before. . . . We are starting from scratch.

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All orders for Kodak Cameras and Projectors will be filled on a

**FIRST COME — FIRST SERVED** basis.

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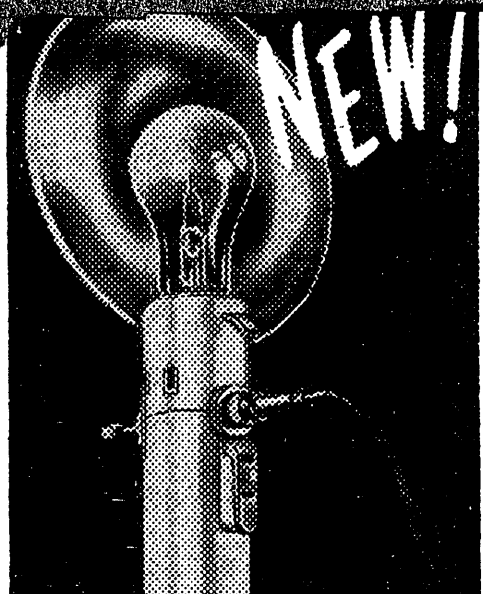
#### Kodak Cameras & Projectors

KODAK MOVIE CAMERAS	
16mm Cine Kodak Magazine F1.9	\$175.00
8mm Cine Kodak Magazine F1.9	145.83
8mm Cine Kodak Model 25 F2.7	58.83
KODAK MOVIE PROJECTORS	
Kodascope "8" Model 33, 500 Watts	68.00
Kodascope "16" Mod. 1620, 750 Watts	225.00
Kodascope "16" Mod. 1610, 750 Watts	115.00
KODAK STILL CAMERAS	
Kodak "35" F3.5 with rangefinder	80.84
Kodak "35" F3.5 coated lens	54.00
Kodak "35" F4.5 coated lens	43.87
Kodak Bantam F4.5 coated lens	40.40
Medalot II F3.5 coated lens	262.50
Kodak Reflex F3.5 coated lens	120.42
620 Monitor Kodamatic F4.5	60.03
620 Monitor Supermatic F4.5	76.16
620 Vigilant F4.5 coated lens	48.49
620 Vigilant F5.3 coated lens	28.28
620 Vigilant F8.0 coated lens	23.67
620 Vigilant B.mat lens	18.47
620 Vigilant Kadet lens	15.01
620 Jitv Kodak	12.12
Brownie Reflex with flash attach	12.66
520 Brownie Flash	7.48
616 Kodak Target Box	5.00
620 Kodak Target Box	4.43
Kodak Brownie Special	2.30

#### IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

KODAK Model FS10-N  
SOUND PROJECTOR... **450.00**  
CRAIG 8mm EDITOR... **45.00**

Mail Orders Accepted  
A small deposit will insure delivery.



## De Mornay-Budd UNIVERSAL FLASH SYNCHRONIZER

with  
STANDARD REFLECTOR

**\$3180**

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#### ONE SYNCHRONIZER FOR ALL CAMERAS!

● **PRE-SYNCHRONIZED!** You don't have to test or check! Simply attach to almost any between-lens shutter—and get perfect synchronization with first exposure!

- **TWO SIDE LIGHTING OUTLETS!**
- **REMOTE CONTROL FEATURE!**
- **INSTANTANEOUS BULB EJECTOR!**
- **SATIN CHROME FINISH!**

● **CANNOT HARM SHUTTER!** Plunger action is pre-adjusted; cable-release automatically delivers correct thrust for each shutter!

### DE LUXE MODEL SYNCHRONIZER With Adjustable CONTOUR REFLECTOR

**\$4785**

(Including Federal Excise Tax)

**Available Now**

Organization of the \$500,000 New York drive of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America was started today by 19 team captains named by Mrs. Francis N. Bangs, chairman of the Women's Committee. The group seeks \$2,000,000 nationally.

Participating citizenship is developed by the Boy Scouts of America, now asking New York's residents for \$1,000,000 for use right here.

#### CAMERAS

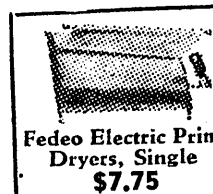
#### 8MM MOVIE PROJECTORS

AMPRO AR, 750 w. with case	\$159.00
DEJUR 1000, 750 w. with case	\$174.00
KEYSTONE AR, 750 w. with case	\$128.50

Liberal Trade-In Allowance For Your Camera

**medo**  
15 W. 47th ST. N.Y.C. 19  
Just West of Fifth Ave. • ME 3-2534

## PENN'S ACCESSORY BUYS OF THE WEEK



Fedco Electric Print Dryers, Single \$7.75

Royal Tripod with Royal Pan Head	\$15.50
Bausch and Lomb Electric Slide Viewers	\$ 7.65
Fedco Adjustable Roll Film Tank	\$ 2.67
F. R. Adjustable Cut Film Tank	\$ 8.95

Fedco Electric Print Dryers, Double	\$11.00
Kodak Automatic Tray Syphons	\$ 3.69
Kodak Home Print Washers	\$ 7.10
Kodak Mounting Irons	\$ 4.90
4x5 All Metal Contact Printer	\$11.95



Price Monotank \$9.90

SHOP AT THE FRIENDLY STORE

**Penn Camera**  
126 WEST 32 ST., NEW YORK 1, N. Y.  
Lackawanna 4-8715

"FAMOUS FOR FAIRNESS"



## PEERLESS LEADS THE PHOTO PARADE!

#### Peerless Has Roll Film

Yes, we have Eastman and Ansco, 120, 620, 616, 116, 127, 122, 124, 118, 130, 35mm. And all you want, too! Come in and stock up.

#### MOVIE EQUIPMENT

- 16mm Kodascope Sound & Silent Projector, 750 watts, 2" f1.6 lens, 12" speaker. L. N. **\$325.00**
- 16mm Natio Sound Projector, 1000 watts, 2" f1.6 lens, 12" speaker, complete with case. L. N. **\$285.00**
- 16mm Bell & Howell 179, Sound & Silent, 750 watts, 2" f1.6 lens, speaker. Like new **\$315.00**
- 16mm Ampro Model U, sound & silent, 750 watts, 2" f1.6 lens, 1600 ft. capacity. Complete with speaker. L. N. **\$295.00**
- 16mm Victor Model III, 1" EK f1.9 coated lens, variable speeds, carrying case. New **\$195.50**
- 16mm Cine Kodak Special, f1.9 lens and 63mm f2.7 lens with adapter, tripod, complete with carrying case, extra 100 ft. chamber, Weston meter. Like New **\$845.00**
- 16mm Bolex H-16, three lens turret, 1" f1.9 EK coated lens, 2" f1.6 EK telephoto and 4" f4.5 Wollensak tele. New **\$550.00**

**\$242.08**  
3 1/4 x 1 1/4 SPEED GRAPHIC OUTFIT f4.7 lens, Kalart rangefinder, Graflex flashgun.

**\$65**  
8mm REVERE MOVIE CAMERA Model 88, f3.5 coated lens, 5 speeds.

**\$454**  
16mm VICTOR SOUND PROJECTOR Sound and silent.

**\$460.55**  
16mm AMPRO "CENTURY" SOUND PROJECTOR f1.6 coated lens, 1000 watts speaker, cases.

**\$61.13**  
ARGO-FLEX 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 Twin Lens Reflex Camera, f4.5 coated lens.

**\$251**  
2 1/4 x 2 1/4 SPEED GRAPHIC OUTFIT f4.5 lens, Kalart



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WESTMINISTER LONDON -

URGE THAT PALESTINE BE OPENED FOR  
DISPLACED PERSONS IMMEDIATELY COLONEL HUBERT  
SCHON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR UNITED LABOR  
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CW GBW3131 QRC465 PHILADELPHIA

PENN 21 8 1440

NLT ERNEST BEVIN PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE

LONDON =

PROTEST DOV GRUNERS EXECUTION SIX

MILLION DEAD JEWS ENOUGH REPRIEVE

DOV GRUNER = WILLIAM DIAMOND \*

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26 Carlers Lane Registrar 55  
 Tiddington  
 Stratford on Avon  
 1327 / 469  
 1327 / 469  
 I venture once again to  
 address you on the issue to  
 solve which you said you would  
 stake your political reputation  
 Yet the heart is firm indeed  
 in that good land is trampled  
 under foot by the military -  
 I am not thinking of the Holy  
 Places but of the Land & the  
 people whose land it is by the  
 Divine will - The land in  
 which the Allied & Arab  
 Powers



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56  
 Jews of the 1914-18 war, promised  
 to the Jews (which has helped  
 them in that war) in which to  
 build up a National Home -  
 It is this people which has made  
 the land a Holy Land - To  
 this land God has decreed the  
 Jews should ultimately return, and  
 great Britain the modern British  
 is to assist in taking back his  
 people -

The statement in Gen 12<sup>3</sup> that he  
 who blesses Israel shall be blessed,  
 has been abundantly fulfilled since  
 the Jews were allowed to return  
 to their country under King Cromwell  
 The



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57  
 people - also true of those who  
 have & who are persecuting the  
 Jew - The meaning of the  
 proper word is a vital thing  
 Mr Churchill made a point in  
 his letter accompanying the 1922  
 mandate, that the Jew had the  
 in Palestine as of right & not  
as a difference - It is not the  
 Arabs land & the the Mahan  
 correspondence quite clearly lays  
 that down, despite statements  
 to the contrary.

after the terrible Holocaust by  
 Hitlerite Germany, the present  
 situation is a terrible comment  
 It



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58

It seems to me that this question is regarded by governments as just an awkward one & one they would like to shelve - there are so many others of apparently so much greater importance -

Actually it is the question which must be settled, if not by this Govt, then by some other -

I am not a politician & am not interested in politics as such.

But it seems to me that the Labour Govt is seriously & even disastrously underestimating the supreme importance of this international issue & is suffering



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Consequence - Is it not by  
 time when the Government should  
 begin to implement the Mandate  
 (which is not unworkable) even if  
 of slender dimensions - will the  
 Jews realize you mean business now  
 despite many & great difficulties;  
 Terrorism will I believe die  
 a natural death - B-I Hope  
 defused makes the heart sick  
 & makes men & women despair.  
 This is written in no sense of  
 ill will but purely from deeply  
 held religious convictions -  
 I wish for no official acknowledgment  
 Yours faithfully  
 C. S. Barker.



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OUT FILE

Registry No. *E1327/46/31* FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

*27 Feb 1947*

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a telegram  
addressed to M<sup>r</sup> Revin letter  
by Mayor Hubert Humphrey  
of Minneapolis, etc

Please send a suitable  
acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,  
Eastern Department.

*Clarence W. Jon.*

*H.S. 21*



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OUT FILE

61

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

(E.1327/46/31)

27th February 1947.

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a telegram addressed to Mr. Bevin by Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,  
British Embassy,  
Washington.



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Reference: **FO** 371 / 61766

FORM NO. 6B.

**WESTERN UNION**  
(THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY)

**CABLEGRAM**

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

178 MINNEAPOLIS MINN 61 8 132P

1947 FEB 8 PM 9 04

LC HONORABLE ERNEST BEVIN  
HOUSE OF COMMONS 3X 438  
WESTMINSTER LONDON

1327/46/21

INDEXED

INFORMED AMERICANS DEEPLY RESENT CONTINUED EVASION PALESTIAN RESPONSIBILITIES INDIVIDUALLY AND AS CHRISTIAN LEADERS WE URGE THAT ENGLAND FULFILL ITS OBLIGATIONS TO JEWISH PEOPLE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE

HUBERT HUMPHREY MAYOR OF MINNEAPOLIS  
JOHN MCDONOUGH MAYOR OF ST. PAUL  
CHARLES TURCK PRESIDENT MACALESTER COLLEGE  
JOHN WEEKS JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT  
BERNHARD CHRISTIANSEN PRESIDENT AUGSBURG COLLEGE.

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger



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*Proof  
note*

Registry No. *E1327/46/31*

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

*27 Feb 1947*

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a telegram  
addressed to *Mr Devin*  
by *Marionella & Killen*  
of *Minneapolis*

Please send a suitable  
acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

*23-21/2*

*Chancery - Washington*



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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

(E.1327/46/31)

27th February 1947.

Dear Chancery,

We enclose a copy of a telegram addressed to Mr. Bevin by Marcella F. Killen of Minneapolis.

Please send a suitable acknowledgment if you think fit.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,  
British Embassy,  
Washington.



A diagram of a 100% scale bar. The bar is divided into 10 equal segments. The top row of segments is numbered 1 through 6. The bottom row of segments is numbered 1 through 2, indicating a 100% scale.

*Reference:*

FO 371 61766

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(THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY)

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GLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (TEL. LONDON WALL 1234.)

1327 46 31

LC HONORABLE ERNEST BEVIN

HOUSE OF COMMONS WESTMINISTER LONDON

YOUR GOVERNMENTS ATTITUDE PALESTINE CRISIS DEVELOPING STRONG  
ANTIBRITISH SENTIMENT WITH CHRISTIAN AMERICANS IN MIDDLE  
WEST STRONGLY ADVISE POSITIVE PROGRAM LIVING UP TO YOUR  
OBLIGATIONS TO JEWISH PEOPLE I REPRESENT GROUP INFORMED  
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN WHO URGE IMMEDIATE OPENING  
GATES OF PALESTINE

MARCELLA F KILLEN

Please send your Reply "Via WESTERN UNION" You may telephone us for a messenger



110A

1947

E.

E 1339

66

12

PALESTINE

Registry  
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E1339/46/31

Lord Liversidge  
Washington

877

11 Feb 1947  
12 - 1947

DOUG GRUNER

Informs Mr Friedman left by air for  
Palestine on Feb 10, after being delayed  
by bad weather.

ADDRESSED JERUSALEM NO 18

Last Paper.

1327

(Minutes.)

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action  
completed.)

(Index.)

EdM 20/2

23/6/48

Next Paper.

E1359

30471 F.O.P

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E 1333

Cypher OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1

12 FEB

FROM WASHINGTON TO HIGH COMMISSIONER JERUSALEM

Lord Inverchapel D. 4.25 p.m. 11th February 1947.  
No. 18  
11th February 1947. R. 10.00 p.m. 11th February 1947.

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 877

TTTTTT

IMPORTANT

My telegram No. 13: Dov Gruner.

Mrs. Friedman left by air for Palestine on  
February 10th after being delayed by bad weather.



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Reference:

FO

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E

E 137

68

1947

PALESTINE

1377

Registry  
Number

E1374/46/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in RegistryLeeds Liverpool  
Washington

894

11 Feb 1947  
13 Feb 1947

*Palestine Education*  
*For Palestine 67 115 100/46/31*  
*Response to Palestine Question re USA views*  
*State manner of initial US Administration*  
*in taking Palestine main need for information*  
*a situation develops and for early notice of*  
*some particular steps in any direction of*  
*these measures shall definitely be decided upon*  
*ADDRESSED TO BUSHMAN 120.*

Last Paper.

1379

(Minutes.)

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action  
completed)

J. O. M.

(Index)

23/6/48

Next Paper.

E1410

39471 F.O.P.

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F 137

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

69

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 894.

Your telegram No. 19.

I am grateful for this most useful information and would welcome your weekly situation telegrams.

2. I fully realise that in the circumstances you cannot provide the precise advance information. My telegrams Nos. 696 and 765 to Foreign Office were revised because in the absence of official information as to the significance of the measures which were taken, I was in doubt how to reply to the many enquiries and telegrams addressed to me on the basis of unduly alarmist press reports. The police, too, both here and in New York (where His Majesty's Consulate General have recently received threatening anonymous telephone calls), are a little anxious about possible incidents in the event of Gruner's execution and have asked for very early information if this should take place.

3. In view of the interest which the Administration and some sections of United States opinion take in Palestine, my main need, is for information as the situation develops and for early notice if some

/particular

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- 2 -

particular step in the direction of severer measures should definitely be decided upon. In this way the task of dealing with public opinion here can be made much easier, since it will not be necessary to telegraph for information and guidance when reports such as those recently published appear in the press. I should therefore much appreciate your promised help, although I regret that this must add to your already heavy burdens.

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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 25  E 1410 / 40 1/2  F.O. Min  Biro. Harvey  dated 10 Feb  Received 14 Feb. </div> <div> Palestine  Policy towards Palestine  Reports conversation with  Mr. Benton regarding U.K.  proposals on Palestine. </div> <div> E 1410 / G </div> </div>	
Last Paper. E 1410 References.	(Minutes.) 4.3.17/12
(Print.) (How disposed of.)	
(Action completed.) 25.18/2	(Index.) W.P.
Next Paper.	

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Mr. Beeley.  
74

Mr. Beeley.

I have made the attached record in case it may be of any use. I hope I have not put my foot in it in any way. I made it quite clear of course that I was speaking not as one having any direct concern with the negotiations.

OZu

10th Feb. 1947.

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14 FEB 1947

75

E1440

17 FEB 1947

Mr. Beeley.

Mr. Shertok had only just received our proposals when I saw him at luncheon on Saturday. His views were therefore first reactions only.

His line was that the proposals would prejudice the Jewish cause by crystallising the areas of mainly Jewish and mainly Arab population, ~~and~~ the Negeb would be debarred from Jewish emigration and economic development, and by spreading immigration of the 100,000 over two years and thereafter leaving uncertain whether there would be any further immigration at all. He also objected to the proposal to abolish the Jewish Agency, which he said did not appear in the Morrison Plan and would substitute the purely local Jews for the World Jewish Agency, which alone was competent to advise on planning and to finance emigration and development. The Jewish Agency was an essential part of the original mandate plan.

I confined myself to pointing out that the British proposals were only an outline at present. Obviously such questions as areas and safeguards were matters for discussion. Moreover the plan was for a five-year period of trusteeship only, after which a Constituent Assembly would be elected and the future status of the country would be open for decision, if necessary by U.N.O.

Mr. Shertok made it quite clear that he wanted a separate Jewish sovereign State - partition in fact. He held that we over-estimated the amount and character of Arab opposition which this would arouse. He did not believe that it would mean war, but merely diplomatic protests. Only when the Jews had a sovereign State could they deal on equal terms with the Arab States.

I said that even if we favoured it we could not, I imagined, impose partition within the terms of the mandate; that could only be done by decision of U.N.O., it did not lie with us. In any case the British people would not tolerate British troops being used to impose any settlement which involved the shooting of Arabs or Jews. They would prefer to get out.

Mr. Shertok said that a great deal would depend whether in that event we recommended Partition to U.N.O. He professed to realise the limitations which the mandate placed on us in planning the future and the inevitability of U.N.O. approval being obtained. He clearly hoped, I think, that H.M. Government would finally bring it to U.N.O. with a firm recommendation in favour of partition. He then thought the United States would support it.

I observed that there were two things which it seemed to me the Jews would be wise to bear in mind: firstly, the increasing repugnance of the British public to our odious task in Palestine; I quoted such a friend of the Jews as Mr. Churchill for this, and said I should imagine the Government might well be faced with an overwhelming demand for British withdrawal if present conditions of terrorism continued. Secondly, that in one form or another U.N.O. would very shortly have to come into the picture. Our present proposals contemplated a trusteeship agreement under U.N.O. If there were no agreement, we might well go to U.N.O.

anyway. ...

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anyway. In any case I supposed that Palestine could be raised before U.N.O. by any State Member disapproving of our policy.

ORU

10th February, 1947.

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TOP SECRET

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CABINET

PALESTINE

ADDENDUM TO C.P.(47) 49

The following paragraph should be inserted  
after paragraph 13 of the Appendix to C.P.(47) 49.

"Economic Provisions. It shall be the duty  
of the central Government to stimulate  
the economic development of the country  
through the agency of Development Boards  
including both Arab and Jewish members.

The central Government will be responsible  
for ensuring that adequate provision is  
made by the local Administrations for  
the enforcement of minimum wage rates  
and conditions of labour."

Cabinet Office, S.W.1.

6TH FEBRUARY, 1947

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TOP SECRET

Copy No. ....

C.P.(47) 49

6th February, 1947.

CABINET

PALESTINE

Joint Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs  
and the Secretary of State for the Colonies

Under the authority given to us by the Cabinet on 22nd January (C.M.(47) 11th Conclusions, Minute 2) we have spent the last ten days in exploring, in conversations with representatives of the Arabs and the Jews, the possibility of finding some settlement of the Palestine problem which might be broadly acceptable to all parties. These conversations have confirmed our fear that there is no prospect of finding such a settlement.

2. The Arabs have again put forward the plan which they presented at Lancaster House in the autumn - that Palestine should be given early independence as a unitary State with a permanent Arab majority. They have, however, indicated that they would be ready to discuss modifications of their political proposals if they were first given a firm assurance that -

(a) we were prepared to exclude the possibility of Partition as a solution; and

(b) we agreed that there should be no further Jewish immigration into Palestine.

3. We are satisfied that there is no possibility of moving the Arab Delegations from the first of these conditions. They are implacably opposed to the creation of a Jewish State in any part of Palestine, and they will go to any lengths to prevent it. Delegates representing the younger generation of Arabs have stated their sincere conviction that their contemporaries would take up arms to resist the imposition of Partition. Whatever doubts there may have been on this point in the past, we must now take it, as one of the facts of the situation, that Partition would be resisted by the Arabs of Palestine with the support of the Governments and peoples of all the Arab States.

4. On the second condition, about Jewish immigration, there is a possibility of some compromise. The point on which the Arabs will insist to the last is that they must have some satisfactory assurance that it will not be possible for the Jews, by continuing immigration, to secure a majority in Palestine. For this purpose, however, it is not essential to provide, as the Arabs are now demanding, that there shall be no further Jewish immigration at all. Other safeguards less drastic than

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apart from the merits, we must also consider the consequences of advocating Partition. If we did so, we should have to face the resolute hostility of the Arab world. Even if we were prepared to accept the consequences of this hostility, it is by no means certain that we could count on the support of the Jews. They have not been willing to put before us any detailed plan of Partition; but, from the general statements which they have made, it is clear that they would expect to obtain under Partition a very substantial area of Palestine. It is therefore most unlikely that they would support any Partition plan which His Majesty's Government would feel justified in putting forward.

9. In these circumstances we seek the authority of the Cabinet to put before the Arabs and the Jews the alternative plan outlined in the Appendix to this memorandum.

-3-

Reference: **FO 371** **61766**



transition period under Trusteeship. It provides for a substantial measure of local autonomy in Arab and Jewish areas; and enables Arabs and Jews to collaborate together at the centre. It contains special safeguards for the "human rights" of the two communities. It provides for the admission of 100,000 Jewish immigrants over the next two years and for continuing immigration thereafter by agreement between the two communities or, failing that, by arbitration under the United Nations. Thus, it should go some way towards allaying Arab fears of unrestricted Jewish immigration, while avoiding the extreme course of denying to the Jews any further immigration without Arab consent.

40. This plan incorporates many features taken from the Provincial Autonomy scheme and from the proposals put forward by the Arab Delegations. It will not, of course, meet the Jewish claim to sovereignty; but it does make reasonable provision for Jewish immigration and economic development. It should meet the views of a large number of moderate Jews throughout the world who do not support the more extreme claims of Zionism.

It is consistent with the principles of the Mandate; but it adds, what has hitherto been lacking, a practical promise of evolution towards independence by building up from the bottom political institutions rooted in the lives of the people.

The initial steps in such a policy could be taken at once under the existing Mandate; and if we concluded that it was possible to do so, we could avoid the practical difficulties which would arise in the country if there were a long interval between the announcement of a new policy and its initiation after approval by the United Nations. At the same time, the plan is fully consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, and provides for regularising the position by the negotiation of a Trusteeship Agreement. These features would cause the United States Government to hesitate before opposing the plan.

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11. We recognise that these proposals offer no guarantee for the preservation of our military position in Palestine after the five-year period of Trusteeship. On the other hand we do not think that either of the alternatives open to us would be more advantageous from a strategic point of view. If we had to refer the problem of Palestine to the United Nations without ourselves making any recommendation as to its solution, we could have no guarantee that British troops would be able to remain in the country even for so long as five years. And Partition, far from conferring any strategic advantages on us, might not only involve us in a heavy military liability in Palestine, but might also weaken our strategic position in the Middle East as a whole. At a time when it is one of our main pre-occupations to reduce our overseas military expenditure and to avoid any further slowing down in the planned rate of demobilisation, we should find it difficult to justify the great military risks involved in a policy of Partition.

From a purely military point of view, the most satisfactory solution would no doubt be for His Majesty's Government to continue to administer Palestine under the existing Mandate without applying for a Trusteeship Agreement. We are convinced, however, that the maintenance of British administration without reference to the United Nations would be so strongly challenged that we should soon find our position untenable.

12. We therefore ask for authority to put to the Arabs and the Jews the scheme outlined in the Appendix to this memorandum on the understanding that, if agreement were reached on this basis, we should proceed to give effect to it.

If, as is more likely, we find that no agreement can be reached, we shall report to the Cabinet whether in our judgment this solution is likely to meet with any substantial measure of acquiescence from even one of the two communities in Palestine; and shall invite the Cabinet to decide whether His Majesty's Government would be justified in bringing it into operation on their own authority pending the negotiation of a Trusteeship Agreement.

If we are unable to report any such prospect of acquiescence, we believe that the only course then open to His Majesty's Government will be to submit the problem to the United Nations, explaining the efforts we have made to find a solution but making no positive recommendation.

R. B.  
A. C.-J.

6th January, 1947

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# APPENDIX

1. Article 2 of the Mandate for Palestine defines the responsibilities of the mandatory power in the following terms:-

- (a) To place the country "under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble".
- (b) To place the country under such conditions as will "secure the development of self-governing institutions".
- (c) To safeguard the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion.

Article 6 of the Mandate, which deals with Jewish immigration and the settlement of the Jews on the land, reads in part as follows:-

"The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions".

2. During the last 25 years, efforts have been made by the Mandatory Government to associate the population of the country with the Administration, but these have invariably broken down because it has not been possible to find a basis of co-operation acceptable to both Arabs and Jews. It has therefore not been possible to establish political institutions leading towards self-government.

3. A time has come when development in the direction of self-government can no longer be delayed. So long as government is imposed from without, neither community has the incentive to develop that sense of responsibility without which the two peoples in Palestine cannot live together in harmony. Forms of government must therefore be established which have their roots in the people of the country and which offer a prospect of full independence within a reasonably short period.

4. To this end it is proposed that the people of the country shall be given a large measure of responsibility for local affairs and shall be associated with the central Government as soon as the new policy is put into effect; that British participation in the Government shall not continue for longer than is necessary to effect the transition from Trusteeship to complete independence; and that a definite time limit shall be fixed for this period of transition. The period suggested is five years. In other words, it is proposed that His Majesty's Government should administer a five-year Trusteeship over Palestine, with the declared object of preparing the country for independence.

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5. Under these proposals, His Majesty's Government would be carrying on the obligations which already rest upon them under the Mandate. At the same time, they would be looking forward to an early termination of the Trust, and would be acting in full conformity with the provisions of Article 76 of the United Nations Charter.

If it emerged from the present discussions that the initiation of such a policy would command substantial acquiescence from both communities in Palestine, interim arrangements in harmony with this policy could no doubt be made in advance of its formal approval by the United Nations.

6. The essential features of the proposal Trusteeship Agreement are outlined in the succeeding paragraphs.

#### Local Government

7. Areas of local administration would be delimited in such a way as to include in each a substantial majority either of Arabs or of Jews. To the local Administrations the central Government would devolve a wide range of powers, legislative, administrative and financial, including some share in responsibility for the police. As the local administrative boundaries would not have the character of State frontiers, it would not necessarily follow that all the Arab or all the Jewish territory need be contiguous.

8. Safeguards would be provided for the rights of the Jewish population in Arab areas and of the Arab population in Jewish areas. The rights of these minorities would include:

- (a) Adequate representation in local legislatures.
- (b) A reasonable proportion of posts in the local Administration;
- (c) Freedom of religious practice in accordance with the status quo, including the maintenance of separate religious courts for matters of personal status;
- (d) The right to maintain their own educational institutions;
- (e) The right to use their own language in their communications with the Administration and in the Courts of Law.

It would be a special responsibility of the High Commissioner to ensure the maintenance of these rights.

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Immigration

9. The British Delegation cannot accept the contention of the representatives of the Jewish Agency that the rate of Jewish immigration into Palestine as a whole should be determined by the Jews alone. Nor can they accept the demand of the Arab Delegations that all Jewish immigration into Palestine should cease forthwith. They do not contemplate either a settlement which would bring to an end the development of the Jewish National Home, or the admission of Jewish immigrants without reference to the effect of their entry on the rights and position of the population of the country. Any provisions made for future Jewish immigration must rest upon consideration for the wellbeing of Palestine as a whole.

10. With this end in view the Trusteeship Agreement would provide for Jewish immigration, at a rate of 4,000 monthly, for a period of two years. This would guarantee the entry of approximately 100,000 additional Jewish immigrants. During the remainder of the period of Trusteeship, the continuance of immigration and the rate of entry would be determined, with due regard to the principle of economic absorption capacity, by the High Commissioner in consultation with his Advisory Council; and in the event of disagreement the final decision would rest with an arbitration tribunal appointed by the United Nations.

## Land Trasfers

11. Control over transfers of land, including the power to amend the existing Land Transfers Regulations, would be conferred on the local authorities.

Central Government

12. The High Commissioner would continue to exercise supreme legislative and executive authority. He would, however, endeavour to form an Advisory Council so composed as to include representatives, not only of the Arab and Jewish local Administrations, but also of labour and other organised interests. Despite this composition, it is probable that voting in the Advisory Council would tend at first to follow communal lines. Since, however, the functions of the Council would be advisory and not legislative, the High Commissioner would be required to give due attention to the views of minorities. On the conclusion of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Jewish members of the Advisory Council would supersede the Jewish Agency for Palestine as the official channel of communication between the Jewish community and the High Commissioner.

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13. During the period of trusteeship, the High Commissioner would introduce Palestinians into his Executive Council, and would progressively increase the proportion of Palestinian members in that Council.

Termination of Trusteeship Agreement

14. At the end of four years a Constituent Assembly would be elected. If agreement was reached between a majority of the Jewish representatives and a majority of the Arab representatives in the Constituent Assembly, the High Commissioner would proceed forthwith to take whatever steps were necessary to establish the institutions of the independent State.

15. In the event of disagreement in the Constituent Assembly, the various drafts prepared for its consideration and the record of its debates would be submitted to the Trusteeship Council which would be asked to determine future procedure.

Conclusion

16. Throughout the period of mandatory rule in Palestine, it has been the object of His Majesty's Government to lay the foundations for an independent Palestinian State in which Arabs and Jews would enjoy equal rights. The state of tension between the two peoples which has existed hitherto has continually thwarted the attempts of the mandatory power to progress towards this end. His Majesty's Government are not prepared to continue indefinitely to govern Palestine themselves merely because Arabs and Jews cannot agree upon the means of sharing its government between them. The proposals contained in the present Memorandum are designed to give the two peoples an opportunity of demonstrating their ability to work together for the good of Palestine as a whole and so providing a stable foundation for an independent State.

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